

The Hong Kong Daily Press

No. 7607

號七零百六十七第

日六十月三年壬午年

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, MAY 3RD, 1882.

三拜禮

號三五英里港

PRICE \$2 PER MONTH.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

May 1, HAINAN, British steamer, 278, J. Mooney, Haiphong 28th April, and Hoitow, 30th, General—AFONG & SHING LOONG.

May 1, BONITA, German 3-m. sch., 475, Sicht, Singapore, 1st Feb., Timber—ED. SCHELTEARS & CO.

May 2, DENEUILL, French steamer, 2,345, de Boissieu Barot, Shanghai 29th April, Mails and General—MESSAGERIES MAITRES.

May 2, HONGKONG, British str., 755, Fyfe, Captain 2nd May, General—SIEMENS & CO.

CLEARANCES.

AT THE HARBOURMASTER'S OFFICE.

MAY 2ND.

Oceanic, British str., for San Francisco.

Glencairn, British str., for Foochow.

Fleur de Lys, British str., for Saigon.

Layushan, British str., for Nagasaki.

Cesario, German str., for Takao.

Gustav & Maria, German bark, for Foochow.

Leon III, Spanish str., for Manila.

Catterthun, British str., for Singapore.

Killarney, British str., for Singapore.

DEPARTURES.

May 2, MASSAILA, German steamer, for Woosung.

May 2, CHINA, German str., for Swatow.

May 2, BRECONSHIRE, British steamer, for Saigon.

May 2, CHIENHANG, British steamer, for Canton.

May 2, KILMARNEY, British steamer, for Singapore.

May 2, CATTERTHUN, British steamer, for Melbourne.

May 2, OCEANIC, British steamer, for San Francisco.

May 2, LANGSHAW, British steamer, for Nagasaki.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per Bjennah, str., from Shanghai—For Hongkong—Mrs. Gonor, and 8 Chinese. For Singapore—Messrs. H. Johnston, E. H. Astor, G. C. Fletcher, and Mr. Brown. For Macao—Mr. Holland, 2 children, and servant. Mr. and Mrs. Billings, wife, and child. Messrs. G. Nicholson and J. A. Thivier.

Per Heaton, str., from Haiphong and Hoitow—20 Chinese.

DEPARTED.

Per China, str., for Swatow—34 Chinese.

Per Killarney, str., for Singapore—800 Chinese.

Per Catterthun, str., for Singapore—380 Chinese. For Sydney—Captain and Mrs. Laidlow, and child. Mrs. Driscoll, 3 children and nurse, and Mr. R. Blaize. For Melbourne—Mr. and Mrs. Holland, 2 children and nurse. For Oceanic, str., for Yokohama—Mr. E. E. Erelly, Jeanne José de Grays, Diane H. C. Martin, Capt. Pitman, Messrs. W. P. Reynolds, J. Ainscough, W. Spencer, W. Gaskell, A. Bastos, Jr. E. Marques, A. Milner, P. de Oliveira, and 5 Europeans, deck. For San Francisco—Rev. W. Chauffer, wife and child, 1 European, and 1,000 Chinese, deck.

REPORTS.

THE British steamer *Hainan* reports left Haiphong on 28th ult., and arrived at Hoitow 29th; left on the 30th, and had strong E.N.E. wind and heavy rain throughout.

The German three-masted schooner *Ronita* reports left Singapore 1st Feb., and had bad weather with N.E. wind as far as lat. 11° 16' N. and long. 111° 24'. At 24th experienced heavy gale from the N.E. which made the ship to luff fearfully causing the cargo of timber to shift, shaped a course E., and had variable winds with calms for about three weeks till reaching Gilolo Passage after that high N.E. winds up to Baches; from thence to Hongkong light southerly wind, except last day until arrival N.E.

YOKOHAMA SHIPPING.

ARRIVED.

Ernst, German bark, from Takao.

3 Tripoli, Jap. str., from Yokohama.

Shinto Maru, Jap. str., from Hakodate.

Oceanic, British str., for Nagasaki.

Kononya Maru, Jap. str., from Hakodate.

Takamura Maru, Jap. str., from Kobe.

Bronshire, British str., from London.

Takachika Maru, Jap. str., from Hakodate.

Takamura Maru, Jap. str., from Yokohama.

Nagoya Maru, Jap. str., from Shanghai.

Antone, British str., from London.

Bots, British barkentine, from Takao.

Levi, Stevens, Amer. brig, from Newhaven.

Wakamura Maru, Jap. str., from Kobe.

Mugio, British gunboat, from Kobe.

Aitover, British str., from Hongkong.

Shinto Maru, Jap. str., from Yokohama.

Kiukon Maru, Jap. str., from Nagasaki.

Oceanic, British str., for Hongkong.

Ardenham, Jap. str., for Kochi.

Northern Light, Amer. bark, for a cruise.

Tanaka Maru, Jap. str., for Kobe.

Yokohama Maru, Jap. str., for Shanghai.

Archie, British str., from Hongkong.

Gunki Maru, Jap. str., from Shanghai.

Taiyu Maru, Jap. str., from Yokohama.

April—DEPARTURES.

10. Tanagawa Maru, Jap. str., for Yokohama.

11. Awaishima Maru, Jap. str., for Nagasaki.

12. Oceanic, British str., for Hongkong.

13. Ardenham, Jap. str., for Kochi.

14. Northern Light, Amer. bark, for a cruise.

15. Yokohama Maru, Jap. str., for Kobe.

16. Anglo-Indian, British bark, for Nagasaki.

17. Kestrel, British gunboat, for Kobe.

18. Wakamura Maru, Jap. str., for Kobe.

19. Halean, Amer. sloop, for a cruise.

20. Osago, Russian sloop, for a cruise.

21. Bronshire, British str., for Kobe.

22. Arctic, British str., for San Francisco.

23. Gunki Maru, Jap. str., for Shanghai.

24. Kusaki Maru, Jap. str., for Hoitow.

25. Higo Maru, Jap. str., for Hakodate.

26. Shinto Maru, Jap. str., for Yokohama.

27. Tanaka Maru, Jap. str., for Nagasaki.

28. Tamenaga Maru, Jap. str., for Kobe.

29. Taiyu Maru, Jap. str., for Shanghai.

AUCTION SALES TO-DAY.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Sundry Household Furniture, &c.
At 2 p.m.

SUNSHINE DEALER IN SILKS,
Canton and Shanghai Goods, Carpet Shawls,
Lace and Ivory Ware, Curiosities,
Ornaments, Inlaid Chairs and Tables, &c., &c.,
GOLD and SILVER JEWELLERY,
ENGRAVED ON STAMPS, SILVER, &c., &c.,
No. 62, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG.

NOTE.—This Firm is the oldest established
of the kind in Hongkong, and has no connection
with any other of similar Hongkong name.

SUNSHINE CO.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1882. [756]

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....\$5,000,000 of Dollars.

RESERVE FUND.....\$1,000,000 of Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS—

Chairman—H. L. DALBYNELL, Esq.

Deputy Chairman—WM. REINERS, Esq.

H. Hopkins, Esq.

F. D. SASSON, Esq.

M. E. SASSON, Esq.

J. V. COOPER, Esq.

A. McKEEVER, Esq.

Chief Manager.

Hongkong—THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.

MANAGER.

Shanghai—EVER CAMERON, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANK.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of

5 cent. per Annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

For 3 months 3 per Cent. per Annum.

For 12 months 4 per Cent. per Annum.

Local Bills Discovered.

Credits granted on improved Securities, and

every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief

commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Office of the Corporation,

No. 1, Queen's Road East,

Hongkong, 2nd March, 1882. [833]

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of

Mr. CHARLES KAHN in our Firm

ceased on the 30th April, 1882.

REISS & Co.

Hongkong, Shanghai, 1st May, 1882. [831]

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has admitted Mr. M. L.

SALAMON into Partnership from this

date and the Business in future will be conducted

under the style of H. L. ESTE SALAMON.

GEO. HOLMES.

Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, 1st May, 1882. [832]

AUCTIONS.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions

from J. LOUREIRO, Esq., to Sell by

Public Auction, THIS DAY,

the 3rd May, 1882 at 2 p.m., at No. 7,

Chancery Lane,

Owing to change of residence.

SUNDEK LOUGHFIELD FURNITURE &

CRETONNE COVERED DRAWING-

ROOM SUITE, ROUND CENTRE TA-

BLE AND SIDE TABLES, MIRRORS, PIC-

TURES AND ORNAMENTS.

DINING TABLE, SIDEBOARD, WHAT-

NOT, CHOCOLATE and GLASS WATER-

IRON BEDSTEADS, WARDROBES,

CHEST OF DRAWERS, ENGLISH MADE

MUSICAL BOXES, ESCRITOIRE, VOLTAIR

TABLE and GLASS and WASHSTAND.

Grove Street, Nos. 29, 30, 32, 34 and 36;

also the FLAT over the passage way.

For full Particulars and Conditions of Sale,

apply to

J. M. GUEDDES,

Auctioneer,

33, Wellington Street,

Hongkong, 2nd May, 1882. [833]

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has admitted Mr. M. L.

SALAMON into Partnership from this

date and the Business in future will be conducted

under the style of H. L. ESTE SALAMON.

GEO. HOLMES.

Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, 1st May, 1882. [833]

AUCTIONS.

PUBLIC AUCTION OF VALUABLE PROPERTY IN GAGE STREET.

THE Undersigned has received instructions

to Sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY,

the 15th May, 1882 at 2 p.m., on the

Premises.

The Parcel of LAND, situated in the

Land Office, INLAND LOT 62, situated

with the Two Newly built HOUSES in

Gage Street, Nos. 29, 30, 32, 34 and 36;

For full Particulars and Conditions of Sale,

apply to

J. M. GUEDDES,

Auctioneer,

33, Wellington Street,

Hongkong, 2nd May, 1882. [833]

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has received instructions

to Sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY,

the 16th May, 1882, at 2 p.m., at the

Premises.

A VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY

Situate in Bonham Strand West, Victoria, in

the Colony of Hongkong.

Containing—

GROUNDS.

BUILDINGS.

LAND.

WATER.

FIRE.

WIND.

SOIL.

WALLS.

ROOF.

GROUNDS.

WATER.

WIND.

WALLS.

SOIL.

ROOF.

WATER.

WIND.

WALLS.

SOIL.

ROOF.

WATER.

WIND.

make a new start as a German Karlsbad, is only a rumour, needing confirmation, and very much so. And that the brewer is preparing himself for his debut as a temperance lecturer, may be put down as a gratuitous insult to his craft.

In midwinter we were visited by two French travellers, Count Malley and Baron Schmid, who had come from Peking to the Caucasus. They stayed at the former's residence. As a sign of the advancement of our port it may be mentioned that we are going to have a weekly newspaper, to be edited by a Mr. Solzberg, from the beginning of October this year. The editor-in-charge is at present employed in the Imperial Russian Telegraph; but will leave this in the spring for Odessa, to purchase the necessary printing-presses.

Sixty-four hours ago, last, on the 20th of March the barometers broke up, and on the 10th last the harbour was quite ice-free. The first arrival here was the *Waverley*; she arrived on the 29th of March and left two days later, but her arrival was somewhat premature, as the ice was too strong for her to force her way into the harbour and too weak to think of her discharging on it. She came from the Diamon Bay, where most of the cargo is still frozen.

The *Teutonic* arrived on the 28th last, but the ice was then so thick that she easily cut her way through it. Further arrivals are—the *10th Teutonic*, *Mars*; *11th*, *as Europe*; *gaubat Gornioi*; *12th*, steamer *Siberia* from San Francisco; and a schooner brig *Bremen*, German, and to-day German brig *Friedrich*, both the last named with four from Cronstadt. The *Empress of India* is due to arrive on the 1st instant, and *Kota*, sailing at Gannan, Fusan, Nagasaki and Shimomatsu. According to her time-table she will call here May 9th, June 6th, July 7th, August 1st and 29th, September 26th, October 22nd, November 3rd and December 19th, each time stopping three days. The ships are this year subjected to a rather narrow scrutiny on their arrival in port. They are immediately searched by the Chinese police, and if they do not sign a paper containing particulars of their vessel, the crew is then interviewed by the doctor in person, in a manner certainly rather personal, but which is thought necessary by the authorities. Any individual being the last link is not allowed on shore.—*N. C. Daily News Correspondent.*

The *Moscow Gazette* states that a Russian merchant, named Koschin, in the middle of June of last year, despatched the first Russian caravan to the Amakha Tekke territory, principally with the purpose of moving out and leaving the market there in the winter. English news says no object has now been attained. A telegram was received from General Amineff, dated Askhabad, the 11th inst., announcing that M. Koschin's caravan has reached Merv, and, after encountering some slight difficulties, has commenced trade with the population. The telegram, in conclusion, says that the people of Merv, after some opposition, showed themselves favourable to entering into commercial relations.

The *English Colonist* states that a species of German Hawkins of Tennessee says that it may not prove a complete failure. He regards it as having been unfortunately located and badly managed. "There are 200 persons still there," he adds, "a few are Germans and Americans. The great majority are Englishmen who are not workers. Many of them are younger sons of nobly or wealthy families, and, as a rule, they are thrifty and hard-working. They have no liking for the kind of work required of them, or, for that matter, for any kind of work. They spend their time in hunting and in playing billiards, lawn tennis, and in other kinds of amusements." There is plenty of fine oil in the land, but the colonists make no efforts to mine it. Only about fifty acres of the original purchase of 50,000 acres under cultivation.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

TUESDAY, 2nd May.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON—Bank Bills, on demand..... 3/8
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight..... 4/8
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight..... 5/8
Credits, at 4 months' sight..... 5/8
Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight..... 5/8
PARIS—Bank Bills, on demand..... 4/2
Credits at 4 months' sight..... 4/2
BOMBAY—Bank, 3 days' sight 2/2
ON CALCUTTA—Bank, 3 days' sight 2/2
ON CHINCHOW—Bank, 3 days' sight 2/2
Private, 30 days' sight..... 7/2
SHANGHAI—Bank, 30 days' sight..... 7/2

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares—115 per cent. premium
Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$1,600 per share.

China Friends' Insurance Company's Shares—\$1,600 per share.

North China Insurance—Tls. 1,250 per share ex dividend.

Yangtze Insurance Association—Tls. 800 per share.

Chinese Insurance Company—\$250 per share.

On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 145 per share.

Canton Insurance Office, Limited—\$82 per share.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—\$924 per share.

China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—\$2924 per share.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—50 per cent. premium.

Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.'s Shares—\$24 per share premium.

Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Shares—Per nominal.

Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—\$32 per share.

Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—\$105 per share.

China Soda Refining Company, Limited—\$165 per share.

China Soda Refining Company (Debentures)—3 per cent. premium.

Luxon Soda Refining Company, Limited—\$110 per share.

Hongkong Ice Company's Shares—\$131 per share.

Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$30 per share.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1874—\$109 Nominal.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1874—\$107 Nominal.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1878—2 percent prem.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1881—3 percent prem.

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

(From Weather Falcon & Co., Meteorologist.)

May 2nd.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1824.

CAPITAL OF THE COMPANY, £21,000,000 Sterling.

OF WHICH IS PAID UP—£10,000,000 Sterling.

RESERVE FUND UPWARDS OF £12,000,000 Sterling.

ANNUAL INCOME..... £225,000 Sterling.

The Undersigned are prepared to ISSUE POLICIES covering FIRE RISKS at current rates.

ADAMSON, BELL & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 4th May, 1881.

[768]

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTRE.

YESTERDAY'S TELEGRAMS.

May 2nd.

BAROMETER, Thermometer, Hygrometer, &c.

Barometer—2 a.m. 29.988
Barometer—1 p.m. 29.856
Barometer—4 p.m. 29.416

Thermometer—2 a.m. 71
Thermometer—1 p.m. 72
Thermometer—4 p.m. 73

Hygrometer—2 a.m. (Wet bulb) 71
Thermometer—1 p.m. (Wet bulb) 72
Thermometer—4 p.m. (Wet bulb) 73

Thermometer—Marine..... 73
Thermometer—Unknown (over night)..... 88

Atmospheric pressure, 1000 millibars.

Temperature, 60° Fahr. 60° Cent.

Force of Wind—0 to 8 miles per hour.

Wind direction, N. E. by S. 10 to 15 miles per hour.

Clouds, 10 to 12,000 feet.

Visibility, 10 miles.

Hours of rain, 2 to 3 hours.

Quantity of rain, 1/2 to 1/4 inches.

Atmospheric pressure, 1000 millibars.

Temperature, 60° Fahr. 60° Cent.

Force of Wind—0 to 8 miles per hour.

Wind direction, N. E. by S. 10 to 15 miles per hour.

Clouds, 10 to 12,000 feet.

Visibility, 10 miles.

Hours of rain, 2 to 3 hours.

Quantity of rain, 1/2 to 1/4 inches.

Atmospheric pressure, 1000 millibars.

Temperature, 60° Fahr. 60° Cent.

Force of Wind—0 to 8 miles per hour.

Wind direction, N. E. by S. 10 to 15 miles per hour.

Clouds, 10 to 12,000 feet.

Visibility, 10 miles.

Hours of rain, 2 to 3 hours.

Quantity of rain, 1/2 to 1/4 inches.

Atmospheric pressure, 1000 millibars.

Temperature, 60° Fahr. 60° Cent.

Force of Wind—0 to 8 miles per hour.

Wind direction, N. E. by S. 10 to 15 miles per hour.

Clouds, 10 to 12,000 feet.

Visibility, 10 miles.

Hours of rain, 2 to 3 hours.

Quantity of rain, 1/2 to 1/4 inches.

Atmospheric pressure, 1000 millibars.

Temperature, 60° Fahr. 60° Cent.

Force of Wind—0 to 8 miles per hour.

Wind direction, N. E. by S. 10 to 15 miles per hour.

Clouds, 10 to 12,000 feet.

Visibility, 10 miles.

Hours of rain, 2 to 3 hours.

Quantity of rain, 1/2 to 1/4 inches.

Atmospheric pressure, 1000 millibars.

Temperature, 60° Fahr. 60° Cent.

Force of Wind—0 to 8 miles per hour.

Wind direction, N. E. by S. 10 to 15 miles per hour.

Clouds, 10 to 12,000 feet.

Visibility, 10 miles.

Hours of rain, 2 to 3 hours.

Quantity of rain, 1/2 to 1/4 inches.

Atmospheric pressure, 1000 millibars.

Temperature, 60° Fahr. 60° Cent.

Force of Wind—0 to 8 miles per hour.

Wind direction, N. E. by S. 10 to 15 miles per hour.

Clouds, 10 to 12,000 feet.

Visibility, 10 miles.

Hours of rain, 2 to 3 hours.

Quantity of rain, 1/2 to 1/4 inches.

Atmospheric pressure, 1000 millibars.

Temperature, 60° Fahr. 60° Cent.

Force of Wind—0 to 8 miles per hour.

Wind direction, N. E. by S. 10 to 15 miles per hour.

Clouds, 10 to 12,000 feet.

Visibility, 10 miles.

Hours of rain, 2 to 3 hours.

Quantity of rain, 1/2 to 1/4 inches.

Atmospheric pressure, 1000 millibars.

Temperature, 60° Fahr. 60° Cent.

Force of Wind—0 to 8 miles per hour.

Wind direction, N. E. by S. 10 to 15 miles per hour.

Clouds, 10 to 12,000 feet.

Visibility, 10 miles.

Hours of rain, 2 to 3 hours.

Quantity of rain, 1/2 to 1/4 inches.

Atmospheric pressure, 1000 millibars.

Temperature, 60° Fahr. 60° Cent.

Force of Wind—0 to 8 miles per hour.

Wind direction, N. E. by S. 10 to 15 miles per hour.

Clouds, 10 to 12,000 feet.

Visibility, 10 miles.

Hours of rain, 2 to 3 hours.

Quantity of rain, 1/2 to 1/4 inches.

Atmospheric pressure, 1000 millibars.

Temperature, 60° Fahr. 60° Cent.

Force of Wind—0 to 8 miles per hour.

Wind direction, N. E. by S. 10 to 15 miles per hour.

Clouds, 10 to 12,000 feet.

EXTRACTS.

THE PRICELESS THINGS.

These are what things we pay for, by those stones
for crowns of kings!

Whilst the proudest and the poorest are upreared,
symbolic things.

Common darts are sought and canceled, weighed and
measured by the scale;

But the odds from man to ages, their account is
never told.

Always see, the noblest nations keep their highest
price unknown;

Chances' marble lion frowned above, ministered

Mars and Balkshaws—who shall note the worth
of these?

Shall we hackett with our lifeboats that defy the
leaping seas?

Ah, the Greeks knew! Came their victory honoured

Under arches red with roses, flushed to bear their
shotched names.

See their native cities take them, breach the wall to
make a grotto!

What a state is theirs who bring such hon-

ours to the State?

In the forum stand they proudly, take their prizes
from the priest;

Little wreath of pine and parsley their naked
heads press!

We find it hard to say: Ay! a manful strok-

e 'gan.

And we raise a purse to pay it—marking manliness o'

trade,

Sacrifice itself grows vocal—surely Miles will sub-

mit, And the hollow soul are satisfied when worth ac-

counts the herbs.

But 'em here, amid the markets, there are things
they dare not pitte;

Dollars hide their solid faces when they meet an-

ointed eyes;

Lovers' heads with jewels; flowers alone can

blend for them;

And one fragrant memory cherished is far dearer than

'gan.

Statesmen ston the nation safely; artists pass the

and their country pay them proudly—with a ribbon
at the breast.

When the soldier saves the battle, wraps the flag
around his heart,

What a gaudy is he who a pico, and carves

For his gaud he was priceless, as unpriced would
be the loss;

When the singer sang the love song, and the song of
the death,

Making millions cease their weary toil and wait with

wondering breath;

When he gilds the mill and mine, inspires the slave
to rise and dare;

Lighting up the hopeless garret, tells the tyrant
to bow;

When he steals the pang from poverty, with means
now and clear;

Reconciling pain and peace, and bringing blessed
visions near;

His reward? Not cross nor ribbon, but all others

They may wear their splendid symbols—he has earned
the people's love!

BAD OMEN FOR THE SULTAN.

It is one of the Padishah's privileges to provide, from year to year, at the season of the great annual pilgrimage to Mecca, a costly black silk carpet, which serves as a covering for the sacred Kasha. Down to the year 1840 this privilege had been exclusively exercised by the Ottoman Sultans, but at that time it was deemed expedient to con-

cede a similar right to the Viceroys of Egypt, with a reservation of the effect that the Turkish carpet should be spread out over the eastern end of the holy stone, while that supplied by the Viceroi should be used to veil its western extremity. This ceremony invariably takes place in the presence of a numerous gathering of pilgrims, who hail its completion with joyful outcries.

Upon the last occasion of its performance, however, the Sultan's carpet sustained severe damage through the carelessness of the attendant mollahs, who handled it so roughly

while spreading it out that they all baltore it in half. All present were panic-stricken by so untoward an accident, regarded throughout Islam as ominous of heavy calamity to either the Ottoman Empire or the reigning Sultan. It appears that the carpet was carried to Mecca in 1876 by Sultan Abdul Aziz, just as it was about to be laid upon the Kaaba, was found to have suffered a slight rent, and sure enough a few months later that unfortunate monarch perished by violence. On the coincidence, doubtless, were founded the apprehensions aroused in the bosoms of the faithful by the mishap that befel Abdul Hamid's offering the other day, and we presume that, per contra, the immunity from injury enjoyed by the Khedive's carpet on the occasion in question may be interpreted as of good augury to the Egyptian realm and the present occupant of the Vice-regal throne. Thus, while the tear in the Padishah's carpet may cause the galled proprietor of Turkish stock to wince, it will assuredly leave the widows of the Egyptian bondholders untroubled.

A REMARKABLE WOUND OF THE BRAIN.

An instance of singular toleration of a severe wound of the brain was recently communicated by M. Dubriss to the Societe de Medecine de Paris. A man, aged forty-four, in an attempt to suicide, sent a small dagger through his skull into the brain. The weapon was ten centimetres long and one wide. He had held the dagger in his left hand, and given it with the right several blows with a mallet, believing that he would fall dead at the first blow. To his profound surprise he felt no pain, and observed no particular phenomenon. He struck the dagger, in all, about a dozen times. The man was

a drunkard, but was sober at the moment of the attempt. When seen, about two hours later, the handle of the dagger was projecting from the skull at the junction of the posterior and middle third, a little to the right of the middle line, and in a transverse position. The whole blade was imbedded except a part one centimetre in length. For half an hour unsuccessful attempts were made to get the dagger out. The patient was placed on the ground, two vigorous persons fixed his shoulders, and, aided by a strong pair of carpenter's pincers, repeated at tempos were made, but without success. The patient and assistants were raised off the ground, but the dagger was immovable. These attempts caused no pain. More powerful mechanical instruments were then employed. The patient, who walked well, and complained of no headache, was taken to a cooperhouse, and by strong pincers the handle of the dagger was fastened to a chain, which was passed over a cylinder turned by steam power. The pincers, used for drawing out tubes of copper, were so made that the more they were pulled the tighter they gripped. The man was fastened to the ground, and the cylinder was gently set in motion. At the second turn the dagger came out. The blade measured ten centimetres in length, of which nine had entered the interior of the skull. The patient, who had submitted with the greatest coolness to these manoeuvres, suffered no pain or inconvenience. Some drops of blood escaped, and in a few minutes after the man was able to walk away in a hospital, where he remained in bed for ten days, but without fever or pain. He then returned to his work, and the wound gradually healed. M. Dubriss endeavoured by a post-mortem examination to ascertain what parts of the brain had been injured. His fears were realized, and he divided them into two classes—the cerebral and the cranial. Of the former kind may be mentioned the case of a child who had a few leaves of the plant while walking in a garden, and notwithstanding the speedy arrival of a doctor, died within two or three hours. Cases of error are much more common than those of mere carelessness. Most often it is the root which has been mistaken for horseradish, and has done the mischief, as at Dingwall, where, in 1856, three persons died from taking "horseradish seeds," compounded of it. On another occasion it was eaten by twelve persons in a teatime for savoury gruel, but of these only two died. Three men took it by mistake for lorge, and two of them died, while the other, who had served as a soldier of fortune in Algeria and won more opprobrium than laurels.—The Washington Republic.

A STAGE INCIDENT.

One of the most sensational scenes in Victor Nessler's opera, "The Ratcatcher of Hamlin," is that representing the exodus of rodents from Hamlin, brought about by the tuneful spells of Sigur the Charmer. Whilst this fantastic personage is singing his incantation thousands upon thousands of rats invaded the stage, emerging from doors and windows of the houses composing the set, from crevices in walls, and from holes in the ground. In the leading opera-houses of Germany "no pains or expense have been spared in order to impart a realistic character to the scene." The mimic rodents are "made up" as lifelike as may be, and scanner about the stage as vivaciously as though they were really flesh and blood instead of skin and stitching. So excellently managed is the particular "effect" at the Dresden Opera House that a few nights ago, upon the occasion of the "Ratcatcher's" first performance in that theatre, the property rats fairly took in the worthy old cat, perpetually retained upon the general evidence was more relied upon than the medical analysis, and it may be doubted, especially as regards the administrative, whether the medical testimony, unless strongly supported by other facts, would have been of much service. In that, as in the present case, the agent employed was not aconite, properly so called, but aconitine, which is the essential element of poisons contained in the plant. This pure extract obtained by chemical means from the dried root or leaves, is described as a white, pulverulent substance, soluble, but not volatile, and having a "tremendous activity." Subsequent experience confirmed Sir R. Christian's original idea that it was "the most subtle of all poisons."

With a piercing cry of indignation she straightway bounded upon the stage; and, to the delight of the audience, furiously attacked the legion of "counterfeit presents" that occupied the boards. No sooner, however, had actual contact with the property rats enlightened her respecting their fictitious nature than she majestically retired. It is plain that a very small dose will sometimes do more mischief than one double its size; and thus also one may explain the fact that a poisonous dose of aconite, if it was given by Dr. Linson at Shaukin, should have failed to produce death, although, according to the usually accepted theories, the quantity would have been sufficient. It is worth noting that this poison, unlike many others, is equally dangerous whether taken into the stomach or injected into a wound; and, accordingly, if the poisoned arrow which pierced Elward I. was prepared with aconite, the danger incurred by his Queen in sucking the wound was not so slight as some historians have wished to make out.—Globe.

ACONITE.

Enough has been said within the last few days about aconite and aconitine to stimulate without satisfying the curiosity of unscientific readers. Nor is it the time only of a morbid desire to pry into the details of a greater crime that animates the spirit of inquiry. It is felt also that the agent employed by Elward I. was not the aconite, or any of the analogous poisons extracted from the same common plant, may at any time find its way, accidentally or otherwise, into our own food, and that some knowledge of its nature and properties may possibly have its practical value to others besides medical men. Although cases of malicious poisoning with this drug are fortunately rare in this country, it is not so in hot climates, where the plant from which it is extracted contains more noxious properties and operates with greater activity. Thus in one province of India alone, and that by no means the largest, twelve known cases of poisoning by aconite were recorded in thirteen years, beside others which doubtless remained undiscovered. This was in quite recent times; but it will be found that occupying the boards, and in all parts of the world, aconite in its various forms has been a favourite with poisoners, and has destroyed no small number of lives when taken inadvertently by accident or by mistake.

There are 16 different kinds of plants belonging to the species called aconite, which belongs to the family of the ranunculaceae, or buttercups. They resemble one another closely enough to be recognized without difficulty; and it is probable that all contain some proportion of poison, although experiments have shown that several of the varieties may be eaten without producing fatal effects. But the commoner kinds, including the aconite, vulgarly called monkshood, are intensely powerful in their action, and contain the poisons essence in all parts of them, from the roots, where it is most abundant, up to the flowers and the very tips of the leaves. The plant, which is familiar to most persons who know anything at all of gardening or botany, grows from two to five feet high, with a rather slender stalk, and produce a bunch of bright and rather pretty flowers; but it is by no means so generally known as it should be that the flowers are sometimes yellow, or even blue.

The name of monkshood is derived from the shape of one of the five sepals forming the flower, which rises up in the shape of a cap or hood. The same peculiarity will account for other names, such as "fringed cap," and "helmet-flower," used for it in different parts of the country; but the French name of the plant, Chardonneret, which means "thistle," seems to be a different variety, the thystachyon, which is most common in Switzerland. This and other mountainous regions are probably the most natural home of the aconite, for its generic name, which is of Greek origin, is taken from the daughter of a prince of the blood, which recognition was never accorded the ambitious Elizabeth Patterson.

Miss Caroline Fraser, the wife of Prince Lucien Murat, was born in Philadelphia. Her father, a Scotch general of great wealth, settled in America early in this century. He died in 1820, and was buried in a lot adjoining the Roman Catholic church in Christ Church burying-ground, Philadelphia. His property was divided between his three daughters and his twin brother, William. Between this brother and sister existed a warm affection until after his marriage with Murat. At the time of the marriage Murat was teaching French in Philadelphia for a livelihood, as the fortunes of the Bonaparte family were in their decence. Help from his once powerful family was out of the question; what so natural a family as with the daughter of a wealthy American to repair his ravished finances? The match was soon made, and, though it was not so slight as that seems hardly possible, on his side at least, as Caroline is described as "imbued with the pros of the Quakers, very prim and reserved and a sharp woman about money matters." Shortly after their marriage Lucien's brother, Prince Achille (who married Miss Willis, of Virginia), died, leaving the moneyless title to his younger brother. Lucien had already squandered his wife's property and left her sister Jane penniless. He now turned his attention to the monkshood upon the unoccupied estates of William Fraser. Through the persuasions of his sister Caroline, William was induced to mortgage his beautiful estate to the Mount Holyoke Bank to raise sufficient funds to enable her, and her spendthrift husband, to return to France in a manner befitting their new station, and where afterwards Murat was made Prime Minister. The settlement of the money transaction William left entirely to the honour of his favorite sister. She sent him interest on the amount at irregular intervals, much to bisembarrassment, as he had become, through the vicissitudes incident to American life, a poor man. At the breaking out of the war William enlisted as a private soldier. He was captured by the enemy, imprisoned for many months, and returned home broken in health and in want. At this time a long-expect and overdue remittance was sent from Princess Caroline, but the amount was for \$100 only. The result was that the serpent of envy entered the heart of the Princess Murat, and she began to suspect that her husband had been receiving some support amongst the aristocracy from the fact that monkshood grew very abundantly in this particular spot. Whether Mithridates, the celebrated King of Pontus, fortified himself by antidotes against this as against other poisons we do not hear; but if he did he was clever than any of our modern doctors. It is clear that most other nations of early Europe, as well as the Quakers, very prim and reserved and a sharp woman about money matters." Shortly after their marriage Lucien's brother, Prince Achille (who married Miss Willis, of Virginia), died, leaving the moneyless title to his younger brother. Lucien had already squandered his wife's property and left her sister Jane penniless. He now turned his attention to the monkshood upon the unoccupied estates of William Fraser. Through the persuasions of his sister Caroline, William was induced to mortgage his beautiful estate to the Mount Holyoke Bank to raise sufficient funds to enable her, and her spendthrift husband, to return to France in a manner befitting their new station, and where afterwards Murat was made Prime Minister. The settlement of the money transaction William left entirely to the honour of his favorite sister. She sent him interest on the amount at irregular intervals, much to bisembarrassment, as he had become, through the vicissitudes incident to American life, a poor man. At the breaking out of the war William enlisted as a private soldier. He was captured by the enemy, imprisoned for many months, and returned home broken in health and in want. At this time a long-expect and overdue remittance was sent from Princess Caroline, but the amount was for \$100 only. The result was that the serpent of envy entered the heart of the Princess Murat, and she began to suspect that her husband had been receiving some support amongst the aristocracy from the fact that monkshood grew very abundantly in this particular spot.

The medical and chemical properties of aconite have been, as a celebrated writer declared thirty-five years ago, "much misunderstood," and "its medico-chemical history has been very imperfectly studied." Nor can it be said, that since that time a great deal of new knowledge has been gained.

Certainly, it had not been for vivisectionist experiments, which were freely conducted by Sir Robert Christian and his successors, we should know hardly anything of the action of the various extracts from this deadly herb. The human dentition which have been caused by it divide themselves into two classes—the incidental and the criminal. Of the former kind may be mentioned the case of a child who ate a few leaves of the plant while walking in a garden, and notwithstanding the speedy arrival of a doctor, died within two or three hours. Cases of error are much more common than those of mere carelessness.

Most often it is the root which has been mistaken for horseradish, and has done the mischief, as at Dingwall, where, in 1856, three persons died from taking "horseradish seeds," compounded of it. On another occasion it was eaten by twelve persons in a teatime for savoury gruel, but of these only two died.

Three men took it by mistake for lorge, and two of them died, while the other, who had served as a soldier of fortune in Algeria and won more opprobrium than laurels.—The Washington Republic.

The medical and chemical properties of aconite have been, as a celebrated writer declared thirty-five years ago, "much misunderstood," and "its medico-chemical history has been very imperfectly studied." Nor can it be said, that since that time a great deal of new knowledge has been gained.

Certainly, it had not been for vivisectionist experiments, which were freely conducted by Sir Robert Christian and his successors, we should know hardly anything of the action of the various extracts from this deadly herb. The human dentition which have been caused by it divide themselves into two classes—the incidental and the criminal. Of the former kind may be mentioned the case of a child who ate a few leaves of the plant while walking in a garden, and notwithstanding the speedy arrival of a doctor, died within two or three hours. Cases of error are much more common than those of mere carelessness.

Most often it is the root which has been mistaken for horseradish, and has done the mischief, as at Dingwall, where, in 1856, three persons died from taking "horseradish seeds," compounded of it. On another occasion it was eaten by twelve persons in a teatime for savoury gruel, but of these only two died.

Three men took it by mistake for lorge, and two of them died, while the other, who had served as a soldier of fortune in Algeria and won more opprobrium than laurels.—The Washington Republic.

HONGKONG MARKETS.

As Reported by Chinese on the 2nd May, 1892.

COTTON GOODS.		WOOLLEN GOODS.	
American Drills, 30 yards, per piece	\$2.35 to \$2.40	British, 30 yards, per piece	\$1.40 to 1.47
American Drills, 15 lbs., per piece	\$2.30 to 2.35	British, 15 lbs., per piece	\$1.20 to 1.25
Cotton Yarn, No. 16 to 21, per piece	\$2.00 to 2.05	Cotton, 16 lbs., per piece	\$1.80 to 1.85
Cotton Yarn, No. 30 to 42, per 400 lbs.	\$1.00 to 1.20	Cotton, 18 lbs., per piece	\$1.75 to 1.80
Cotton Yarn, Bombyx	\$79.50 to \$82.00	Cotton, 20 lbs., per piece	\$1.70 to 1.75
Obata, per piece	\$1.70 to 1.75	Cotton, 22 lbs., per piece	\$1.65 to 1.70
Dyed Spotted Shirts, per piece	\$1.60 to 2.10	Cotton, 24 lbs., per piece	\$1.60 to 1.65
Dyed Broadcloth Shirts, per piece	\$1.65 to 2.10	Cotton, 26 lbs., per piece	\$1.55 to 1.60
Dyed Damask Shirts, per piece	\$1.65 to 2.10	Cotton, 28 lbs., per piece	\$1.50 to 1.55
English Drills, 20 yards, per piece	\$2.35 to 2.45	Cotton, 30 lbs., per piece	\$1.45 to 1.50
English Drills, 15 lbs., per piece	\$2.35 to 2.40	Cotton, 32 lbs., per piece	\$1.40 to 1.45
English Drills, 1			